

West Indies.

<i>Sterl.</i>	<i>Currency.</i>				<i>Sterl.</i>	<i>Currency.</i>			
	£.	s.	d.	<i>10ths</i>		£.	s.	d.	<i>10ths</i>
£39	54	12	0	0	£76	106	8	0	0
40	56	0	0	0	77	107	16	0	0
41	57	8	0	0	78	109	4	0	0
42	58	16	0	0	79	110	12	0	0
43	60	4	0	0	80	112	0	0	0
44	61	12	0	0	81	113	8	0	0
45	63	0	0	0	82	114	16	0	0
46	64	8	0	0	83	116	4	0	0
47	65	16	0	0	84	117	12	0	0
48	67	4	0	0	85	119	0	0	0
49	68	12	0	0	86	120	8	0	0
50	70	0	0	0	87	121	16	0	0
51	71	8	0	0	88	123	4	0	0
52	72	16	0	0	89	124	12	0	0
53	74	4	0	0	90	126	0	0	0
54	75	12	0	0	91	127	8	0	0
55	77	0	0	0	92	128	16	0	0
56	78	8	0	0	93	130	4	0	0
57	79	16	0	0	94	131	12	0	0
58	81	4	0	0	95	133	0	0	0
59	82	12	0	0	96	134	8	0	0
60	84	0	0	0	97	135	16	0	0
61	85	8	0	0	98	137	4	0	0
62	86	16	0	0	99	138	12	0	0
63	88	4	0	0	100	140	0	0	0
64	89	12	0	0	200	280	0	0	0
65	91	0	0	0	300	420	0	0	0
66	92	8	0	0	400	560	0	0	0
67	93	16	0	0	500	700	0	0	0
68	95	4	0	0	600	840	0	0	0
69	96	12	0	0	700	980	0	0	0
70	98	0	0	0	800	1120	0	0	0
71	99	8	0	0	900	1260	0	0	0
72	100	16	0	0	1000	1400	0	0	0
73	102	4	0	0	2000	2800	0	0	0
74	103	12	0	0	3000	4200	0	0	0
75	105	0	0	0	4000	5600	0	0	0

West Indies.

BARBADOES.

In this Island Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence currency. The Spanish Dollar is valued here at 6s. 3d. currency, and the English Guinea passes at the legal rate of 30 Shillings Barbadoes currency. Exchange with Britain is at present £150 currency for £100 Sterling. The same English and Foreign coins are current here as in Jamaica, but at a lower rate.

	<i>Currency.</i>		
Spanish Dollar is valued at	£0	6	3
English Guinea,	1	10	0
Spanish Dubloon,	4	10	0
Portuguese Johannes or Joe,	5	0	0

Weights and Measures the same as in England.

 LEEWARD AND WINDWARD ISLANDS.

THE Spanish Dollar is the principal coin circulating in these Islands and in the West Indies generally, and it is usually the standard by which the value of all other Monies is regulated; as also the proportion of Currency to Sterling. The following is the value of the Dollar, and the present Exchange of the principal Islands.

	<i>Value of Dollar.</i>	<i>Present Exchange.</i>
Antigua	9 Shil. curren.	£205 curren. for £100 Stg.
St. Kitts	9 do.	200 do. for 100 Stg.
Trinidad	9 do.	220 do. for 100 Stg.
Grenada	9 do.	220 do. for 100 Stg.
St. Vincent	9 do.	215 do. for 100 Stg.
St. Thomas	8s.3d. do.	197½ do. for 100 Stg.

West Indies.

Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence currency: the course of Exchange is generally considerably higher than the nominal rate between currency and Sterling, as noted by the value of the Dollar in currency. In some Islands a piece is cut out of the middle of the Dollar; the piece cut out is stamped with the initials of the Island, and is called a Bit, which passes for 9d. currency. Dollars not cut are called round Dollars; those that are so, are called cut Dollars, and are valued at 8s. 3d. currency.

Weights and Measures in these Islands the same as in England.

SAINT LUCIA.

ACCOUNTS are kept here in Livres, Sols, and Deniers; Exchange 40 Livres for £1 Leeward currency, and £215 Currency, more or less, for £100 Sterling.

12 Deniers	=	1 Sol.
20 Sols	=	1 Livre.

MARTINIQUE, GUADALOUPE, and MARIE-GALANTE, are now wholly in the possession of France. When we had direct trade with them, the English houses kept their Accounts in Leeward currency; the Dollar was valued at 9 shillings currency, and the Livre and shilling reckoned of the same value. The French keep their Accounts in Livres, Sols, and Deniers; and the Weights and Measures are those of France.

ST. JOHN, SANTA CRUZ or ST. CROIX, are Danish Islands, and Accounts are kept in Piastres or Rix-dollars current, which are sometimes called pieces of eight.

West Indies.

6 Stivers	=	1 Bit.
8 Schillings or Bits	=	1 Rixdollar.

Accounts are also kept in Dollars and Cents, as in the United States of America. In these Islands the coins of Denmark generally bear a premium of 25 per cent. on the current Rixdollars, &c. though the difference is commonly reckoned at 20 per cent. only. In the negotiation of Bills on England the Leeward currency is used here, but Accounts are not kept in it.

The Weights and Measures of Denmark are used.

CUBA and PORTO RICO are Spanish Islands, and keep Accounts in Pesos or Dollars of 8 Reals, subdivided into 16 parts, and also into 34 Maravedies of Mexico. The Par of the Dollar is 4s. 6d. Sterling.

The Weights and Measures are those of Spain.

HONDURAS—At this Settlement Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings and Pence Jamaica currency: the Par of Exchange £140 Currency for £100 Sterling. Bills on London bear a premium usually of 5 to 7 per cent.

ST. DOMINGO.

ACCOUNTS are kept here in Dollars and Cents, 100 Cents to a Dollar; the value of which is about 4s. 6d. Sterling. In Hayti, or that part of the Island formerly possessed by the French, the Weights and Measures of France are used; in the part that belonged to Spain the Weights and Measures are those of Spain. There are few Bills drawn from Saint Domingo; remittances to this country being for the most part made in Produce.

West Indies.

DUTCH GUIANA.

DEMERARA and BERBICE keep Accounts in Florins, or Guilders and Stivers, as in Holland.

12 Penings	=	1 Stiver.
20 Stivers	=	1 Florin.

All the coins of Holland are current here, and are mostly reckoned at 20 per cent. above their value in that country. Exchange with London when at Par should be about 12 Florins per £. Sterling; but it is generally higher than this; at present the course is $12\frac{1}{2}$ Florins.

The Weights and Measures are those of Amsterdam, but those of England are also partially used.



The following are the charges on Bills drawn from the West Indies on this country when returned to the drawer for non-payment.

	<i>Damages.</i>	<i>Interest.</i>
Jamaica	8 per cent.	6 per cent from date of the Bill.
Barbadoes	10 per cent.	6 do. from date of presentation.
Grenada	10 do.	8 do. from Bill falling due.
St. Vincent	10 do.	8 do. from do.
Trinidad	10 do.	6 do. from date of protest.
Antigua	10 do.	8 do. from do.
St. Thomas	10 do.	10 do. from do.
Demerara, &c.	25 do.	6 do. from date of presentation.

If a Bill drawn in the West Indies on any part of Britain be noted for non-acceptance, the holder may oblige the drawer, by legal process, to give security in the Island for the amount, without waiting for the Bill being protested for non-payment.

United States.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

THROUGHOUT the whole of the Union, Accounts are kept in Dollars and Cents. 100 Cents 1 Dollar, and the value of a Dollar at par 4s. 6d. Sterling. Exchange with Britain is calculated on the Dollar, and rises or falls by a premium, or discount on Bills, of more or less per cent. The rate of the course depends much on the state of Trade. In New York and the northern cities, Bills on London are usually at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium; in Charleston and Savannah, it is generally a half to one per cent. less than in the North; as at these ports in the shipping season there is always an abundance of Bills on England, and many more are drawn for produce shipped, than require to be remitted for goods imported. The overplus amount is usually sent on to New York and Philadelphia for sale, where the premium received is frequently sufficient to cover the Bill Broker's commission; the difference when it does not, or when the Exchange is at a discount, is a charge on the goods shipped, or on the person for whose account the transaction is made.

This spring the Exchange has generally fallen below Par; in some parts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. The rate of Interest varies; in some states it is 8 per cent. per annum.

United States.

TABLE of the value of 1 to 100 CENTS in Sterling money, at the Par of 4s. 6d. for the Dollar.

Cts.	Sterling.		Cts.	Sterling.		Cts.	Sterling.		Cts.	Sterling.	
	<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>		<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>		<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>		<i>Sh.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>
1	0	0.54	26	1	2.04	51	2	3.54	76	3	5.04
2	0	1.08	27	1	2.58	52	2	4.08	77	3	5.58
3	0	1.62	28	1	3.12	53	2	4.62	78	3	6.12
4	0	2.16	29	1	3.66	54	2	5.16	79	3	6.66
5	0	2.70	30	1	4.20	55	2	5.70	80	3	7.20
6	0	3.24	31	1	4.74	56	2	6.24	81	3	7.74
7	0	3.78	32	1	5.28	57	2	6.78	82	3	8.28
8	0	4.32	33	1	5.82	58	2	7.32	83	3	8.82
9	0	4.86	34	1	6.36	59	2	7.86	84	3	9.36
10	0	5.40	35	1	6.90	60	2	8.40	85	3	9.90
11	0	5.94	36	1	7.44	61	2	8.94	86	3	10.44
12	0	6.48	37	1	7.98	62	2	9.48	87	3	10.98
13	0	7.02	38	1	8.52	63	2	10.02	88	3	11.52
14	0	7.56	39	1	9.06	64	2	10.56	89	4	0.06
15	0	8.10	40	1	9.60	65	2	11.10	90	4	0.60
16	0	8.64	41	1	10.14	66	2	11.64	91	4	1.14
17	0	9.18	42	1	10.68	67	3	0.18	92	4	1.68
18	0	9.72	43	1	11.22	68	3	0.72	93	4	2.22
19	0	10.26	44	1	11.76	69	3	1.26	94	4	2.76
20	0	10.80	45	2	0.30	70	3	1.80	95	4	3.30
21	0	11.34	46	2	0.84	71	3	2.34	96	4	3.84
22	0	11.88	47	2	1.38	72	3	2.88	97	4	4.38
23	1	0.42	48	2	1.92	73	3	3.42	98	4	4.92
24	1	0.96	49	2	2.46	74	3	3.96	99	4	5.46
25	1	1.50	50	2	3.00	75	3	4.50	100	4	6.00

British America.

BRITISH AMERICA.

CANADA.

IN QUEBEC and MONTREAL, Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence Currency, and the Par of Exchange is £ 111 . 2 . 3 Currency for £ 100 Sterling, being the same as the Halifax Exchange of 20 Shillings Currency for 18 Shillings Sterling: the Dollar, which is valued at 4s. 6d. in England, is valued at 5 shillings here. The Exchange on Bills on London varies with the circumstances of Trade. At present, Private Bills at 60 days sight are at 2 to 2¼ per cent. discount; Government Bills, as being usually reckoned better security, always rate higher than Private Bills.

Dollars are the Current money of Canada, bearing a value of 5 Shillings Currency: they have also Joes and half Joes, worth about £ 3 . 12 and £ 1 . 16 Sterling.

Currency is Reduced to Sterling by subtracting one-tenth.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{£ } 111 . 2 . 3 \text{ Currency.} \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad \underline{11 . 2 . 3} \\
 \text{£ } 100 . 0 . 0 \text{ Sterling.}
 \end{array}$$

Sterling is Reduced to Currency by adding one-ninth.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{£ } 100 . 0 . 0 \text{ Sterling.} \\
 \frac{1}{9} \quad \underline{11 . 2 . 3} \\
 \text{£ } 111 . 2 . 3 \text{ Currency.}
 \end{array}$$

British America.

Weights and Measures are the same as in England, excepting for Grain and Salt, which are sold by the Minot, a Measure about 8 per cent. more than the Winchester Bushel.



Ashes are of three qualities, firsts, seconds, and thirds: the first is rated 5s. per cwt. higher than the second, and the second 5s. per cwt. higher than the third.

Deals are sold by the standard 100: a standard Deal is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Staves are sold by the standard thousand of 1200 pieces, each piece $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick: other sizes are calculated in proportion, by deducting one-third for $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and one half of standard for $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

HALIFAX.

AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, and ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, and generally throughout the British Settlements in this quarter, Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Halifax Currency. Exchange £ 1 Currency for 18s. Sterling, or £ 100 Currency for £ 90 Sterling, one-tenth or 10 per cent. deducted from Currency gives Sterling, and one-ninth added to Sterling gives Currency.

Bills on England at present, bear a premium of 2 to 3 per cent. During the war the premium was as high as 20 to 25 per cent.

Weights and Measures are the same as in England.

America.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

AT ST. JOHN'S Accounts are kept, as in England, in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence. In this Island there is very little real money, and no Bank paper; so that business is carried on almost wholly by barter. To make up balances, and for other purposes, Bills on Britain are drawn in such small sums as 10 to 20 shillings, and these serve as a kind of paper currency. There is no Exchange; a Pound in Newfoundland being a Pound in England.

Weights and Measures are the same as in England.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IN MEXICO and all the Spanish possessions, Accounts are kept in Pesos or Dollars, Reals and Maravedies of Mexican plate.

34 Maravedies, or 8 Reals = 1 Dollar.

For Weights, Measures, &c. see SPAIN.

BUENOS AYRES keeps Accounts in Dollars and Reals; 8 Reals one Dollar. Exchange is reckoned on the Dollar, which, in making remittances, is rated according to its market value as silver; at present about 4s. 2d. or 4s. 2½d.

South America.

RIO DE JANEIRO and all **BRAZIL**, subject to Portugal, keep Accounts in Rees and Milrees, as in that country. Rio de Janeiro exchanges with London 60 pence Sterling, more or less, per Milree: Par 67 pence. The copper coins of Brazil are only half the value of those of Portugal.

For Weights, Measures, &c. see **LISBON**.

Tables.

TABLES explaining the courses of Exchange between the principal Cities of Europe.

AMSTERDAM.

London,	38s. 2d. receives	38 Shil. & 2 pence	Flem. for	£1 Sterling.
Paris,	56	—	56 Grotes Flemish,	for 3 Francs.
Madrid,	90	—	90 do. do.	for Ducat of Exch.
Lisbon,	$44\frac{1}{4}$	—	$44\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.	for 1 old Crusado.
Hamburg,	$34\frac{1}{2}$	—	$34\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers Banco,	for 2 Marks Banco.
Vienna,	$17\frac{1}{4}$	—	$17\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.	for 1 Rixdollar current.
Genoa,	86	—	86 Grotes Flemish,	for 1 Pezza of $5\frac{3}{4}$ Lire.
Leghorn,	$90\frac{1}{2}$	—	$90\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	for 1 Pezza of 8 Reals.
Venice,	98	gives	98 Soldi piccoli,	for 1 Florin Banco.
Antwerp,	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	$104\frac{1}{2}$ Florins of Exc.	for 100 Florins Banco.

ANTWERP.

Amsterdam,	$1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. advance,	Exch. Florins for Dutch Florins.
Do.	$102\frac{1}{2}$ Florins of Exch.	for 100 Dutch Florins.
Paris 2 mo.	$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. discount	Francs for Francs.
Hamburg,	$35\frac{5}{8}$ Sols of Exchange	for 2 Marks Hamburg Banco.
Frankfort,	$36\frac{3}{4}$ Sols of Exchange	for Ecu of Exchange.

AUGSBURG.

Amsterdam,	124 receives	124 Rix. Giro, or of Exc.	for 100 Rix. Banco.
Hamburg,	148	—	148 do. do. for 100 do. do.
Frankfort,	$102\frac{1}{2}$	—	$102\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdoll. current, for 100 do. curt.
Leipsic,	99	—	99 do. do. for 100 do. do.
London,	11.45	—	11 Florins 45 Creutzers, for £1 Sterling.
Paris,	125	—	125 Florins current, for 300 Francs.
Vienna,	128	gives	128 Florins, for 100 Florins current.
Genoa,	64	—	64 Soldi fuori Banco, for 1 Florin.
Leghorn,	58	—	58 Soldi moneta buona, for 1 Florin.

BREMEN.

Amsterdam,	144 receives	144 Rixdollars,	for 100 Rixdollars Banco.
Hamburg,	142	—	142 ditto, for 100 ditto. do.
Frankfort,	110	—	110 ditto, for 100 Rixd. Convention money.
Leipsic,	103	—	103 ditto, for 100 Rixdollars Currency.
London,	600	—	600 ditto, for £100 Sterling.
Vienna,	90	—	90 ditto, for 100 Rixdollars Currency.
Paris,	21	—	21 Grotes, for 1 Franc.

Tables.

BERLIN.

London,	7.12	receives	7 Rixdollars	12 Groschen	for £1.
Amsterdam in Bo.	154	—	154 Rixd.	current,	for 250 Flor. Banco.
Do. in Curr.	147	—	147 do.	do.	for 250 do. current.
Hamburg in Bo.	160	—	160 do.	do.	for 100 Rixd. Banco.
Leipsic,	104	—	104 do.	do.	for 100 Rixdollars Convention money.
Vienna,	57	—	57 do.	do.	for 100 Rixd. current.
Augsburg,	106	—	106 do.	do.	for 100 Rixd. Con- vention money.
Frankfort,	105	—	105 do.	do.	for 100 Rixd. current.
Paris,	86	—	86 do.	do.	for 300 Francs.

COPENHAGEN.

London,	6.20	receives	6 Rixdollars	20 Skillings,	for £1.
Paris,	26	—	26 Skillings,		for 1 Franc.
Amsterdam,	146	—	146 Rixd. Danish,		for 100 Rixd. Banco.
Hamburg,	150	—	150 do. do.		for 100 do. do.

DANTZIC.

London,	28	receives	28 Florins,		for £1.
Paris,	112	—	112 Rixdollars,		for 100 Crowns of 3 Francs.
Amsterdam,	380	—	380 Groschen,		for £1 Flemish Banco.
Hamburg,	170	—	170 do.		for 1 Rixdollar Specie.
Leipsic,	125	—	125 Rixdollars,		for 100 Rixdollars.
Frankfort,	105	—	105 Groschen,		for 1 Rixdollar.

FRANKFORT.

London,	151	receives	151 Batzen,		for £1.
Vienna,	58	—	58 Florins,		for 100 Florins current.
Paris,	80	—	80 Rixdollars,		for 100 Crowns of 3 Livres.
Amsterdam,	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rixd. of Acct.		for 100 Rixd. current.
Hamburg,	150	—	150 do.		do. for 100 do. Banco.
Augsburg,	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.		do. for 100 do. current.
Leipsic,	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.		do. for 100 Rixdollars in Louis d' ors.
Basil,	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.		do. for 100 Rixdollars in New Crowns.

Tables.

HAMBURG.

London,	35s.6d. receives	35 Shill. and 6 pence Flem. for £1.
Paris,	25 $\frac{5}{8}$ ———	25 $\frac{5}{8}$ Schillings Banco, for 3 Francs.
Madrid,	87 ———	87 Grotos Flemish Banco, for 1 Ducat of Plate.
Lisbon,	37 $\frac{3}{8}$ ———	37 $\frac{3}{8}$ do. do. for 1 old Crusado.
Leghorn,	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. for 1 Pezza of 8 Rs.
Genoa,	80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ———	80 $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do. for 1 do. of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Lire.
Petersburgh,	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ———	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ Schillings Banco, for 1 Ruble.
Sweden,	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ ———	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do. for 1 Bank Dollar.
Constantinople,	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ———	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. for 1 Piastre.
Amsterdam,	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ———	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rixdollars Dutch Currency, for 100 Rixdollars Banco.
Venice,	82 ———	82 Soldi piccoli, for 1 Mark Banco.
Vienna,	300 ———	300 Flor. Currency, for 100 Rixd. do.
Leipsic,	148 ———	148 Rixd. do. for 100 do. do.
Augsburg,	150 ———	150 do. do. for 100 do. do.
Frankfort,	} 150 ———	150 do. do. for 100 do. do.
Berlin,		
Copenhagen,	142 ———	142 do. Danish, for 100 do. do.
Dantzic,	150 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	150 $\frac{1}{2}$ Groschen, for 1 do. do.
Riga,	4	Hamburg Banco, 4 per cent. better than the Riga Dollar.

LISBON.

London,	53 gives	53 Pence Sterling, for 1 Milree.
Amsterdam,	44 ———	44 Grotos Flem. Banco, for 1 old Crusado.
Hamburg,	41 ———	41 do. ditto, for 1 ditto.
Paris,	475 receives	475 Rees,..... for 3 Francs.
Vienna,	366 ———	366 Rees,..... for 1 Florin current.
Genoa,	746 ———	746 Rees,..... for 1 Pezza of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lire.
Venice,	66 ———	66 Rees,..... for 1 Lira Piccola.
Madrid,	2432 ———	2432 Rees,..... for 1 Dubloon of Plate, or Pistole of Exchange.
Leghorn,	810 ———	810 Rees,..... for 1 Pezza.

MADRID.

London,	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ gives	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence Sterl. for 1 Dollar of Plate.
Paris	14.10 ———	14 Frs. 10 Cts. for 1 Dubloon of Plate.
Amsterdam,	95 ———	95 Grotos Flemish Banco, for 1 Ducat of Plate,
Hamburg,	86 ———	86 Grotos Flemish Banco, for 1 Ducat of Exchange.
Lisbon,	2465 ———	2465 Rees, for 1 Ducat of Exchange.
Genoa,	120 receives	120 Doll. of Pl. for 100 Pezze of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lire.
Leghorn,	130 ———	130 Doll. of Pl. for 100 Pezze of 8 Reals.
Naples,	295 ———	295 Maravedies of Plate, for 1 Ducat.

Tables.

NAPLES.

London,	42	gives	42	Pence Sterling,	for 1 Ducat.
Do.	600	receives	600	Grains,	for £1.
Paris,	23.55	—	23	do. 55 Cents,	for 1 Franc.
Lisbon,	52	—	52	do.	for 1 Crusado of 400 Rees.
Madrid,	118	—	118	do.	for 1 Hard Dollar.
Venice,	22.40	—	22	do. 40 Cents,	for 1 Italian Livre.
Genoa,	19.60	—	19	do. 60 Cents,	for 1 Livre current.
Leghorn,	120	—	120	do.	for 1 Pezza of 8 Reals Gold.
Trieste,	59.70	—	59	do. 70 Cents,	for 1 Florin current.
Palermo,	120.25	—	120	do. 25 Cts. for 1 Doll. of 12 Taris.	
Rome,	126.75	—	126	do. 75 Cents,	for 1 Roman Crown.
Amsterdam,	50	—	50	do.	for 1 Florin current.
Vienna,	59.70	—	59	do. 70 Cents,	for 1 Florin of 20 Creutzers.
Hamburg,	44.40	—	44	do. 40 Cents,	for 1 Mark Banco.

PARIS.

London,	25.20	receives	25	Francs 20 Centimes	for £1.
Madrid,	15.30	—	15	do. 30 do.	for 1 Dubloon of Ex.
Naples,	4.24	—	4	do. 24 do.	for 1 Ducat.
Berlin,	3.60	—	3	do. 60 do.	for 1 Rixd. current.
Hamburg,	186	—	186	Francs,	for 100 Marks Banco.
Augsburg,	246	—	246	Centimes,	for 1 Florin current.
Vienna,	254	—	254	do.	for 1 Florin current.
Genoa,	477	—	477	do.	for 1 Pezza of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Lire.
Leghorn,	509	—	509	do.	for 1 Pezza of 8 Reals.
Amsterdam,	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	gives	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grotes Flem. current,	for 3 Francs.
Lisbon,	550	—	550	Rees,	for the Crown of 3 Francs.
Frankfort,	86	—	86	Rixdollars current,	for 100 Crowns.

PETERSBURG.

London	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	gives	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pence,	per Ruble.
Amsterdam,	10	—	10	Stivers Banco,	per ditto.
Hamburg	9	—	9	Schillings Banco,	per ditto.
Leipsic	8	—	8	Groschen,	per ditto.
Vienna,	50	—	50	Creutzers,	per ditto.
Paris,	1.40	—	1	Franc 40 Centimes,	per ditto.

STOCKHOLM.

London,	4.15	receives	4	Rixdollars 15 Skillings,	for £1
Amsterdam,	44	—	44	Skillings,	for 1 Rixdollar Banco.
Copenhagen,	36	—	36	ditto,	for 1 Rixdollar.
Hamburg,	48	—	48	ditto,	for 1 Rixdollar Banco.
Paris,	26	—	26	ditto,	for 1 Ecu of 3 Francs.
Lisbon,	21	—	21	ditto,	for 1 old Crusado.
Madrid,	42	—	42	ditto,	for 1 Ducat of Exchange
Dantzic,	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto,	for 1 Florin.

Tables.

VENICE.

London,	28	receives	28	Italian Livres,	for £1.
Hamburg,	4.16	—	4	Lire 16 Soldi,	for 1 Mark Banco.
Vienna,	4. 6	—	4	do. 6 do.	for 1 Florin current.
Amsterdam,	5. 1	—	5	do. 1 do.	for 1 Florin Banco.
Paris,	2.10	—	2	do. 10 do.	for 1 Franc.
Augsburg,	4.18	—	4	do. 18 do.	for 1 Florin current.
Genoa,	40	—	40	Soldi,	for 1 Lira fuori Banco.
Leghorn,	11.18	—	11	Lire 18 Soldi,	for 1 Pezza.
Naples,	10. 2	—	10	do. 2 do.	for 1 Ducat.
Lisbon,	66	gives	66	Rees,	for 1 Lira or Livre.

VIENNA.

London,	10	receives	18	Florins Effective,	for £1.
Amsterdam,	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rixd. curt.	for 100 Rixd. Banco.
Hamburg,	302 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	302 $\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.	for 100 do. do.
Augsburg,	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.	for 100 do. current.
Paris,	48	—	48	Creutzers,	for 1 Franc.
Leghorn,	29	gives	29	Sols good money,	for 1 Florin.
Genoa,	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sols fuori Banco,	for 1 Florin curt.
Venice,	180	receives	180	Florins,	for 500 Lire piccole.
Prague,	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	gives	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	for 100 Florins current.
Milan,	34	—	34	Current Sols,	for 1 Florin current.
Constantinople, Smyrna,	} 112 receives		112	Florins,	for 100 Piastres.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

CALCULATIONS OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN
FOREIGN PLACES.

Examples.

AMSTERDAM ON PARIS.

1. Reduce 576 Florins, 10 Stivers, to French money;
Exchange 56 Grotes Flemish, per Crown of 3 Francs.

<i>Grs.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>St.</i>
As 56	: 3	: :	576 . 10
			20
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 11530
			2
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 23060
		3	<i>Francs.</i>
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 56	56)69180(1235 . 36
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 13	56
			13 &c.

HAMBURG ON AMSTERDAM.

2. Reduce 3293 Marks, 3 Schillings Banco, to Dutch
money; Exchange $34\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers Banco, for the Rixdollar
of 2 Marks.

<i>Mks.</i>	<i>Stiv.</i>	<i>Mks.</i>	<i>Sch.</i>
As 2	: $34\frac{1}{2}$	: :	3293 . 3
16			16
<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 32			<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 19761
			3293
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 52691
			$34\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 210764
			158073
			26345 20
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 32	32)1817839(56808
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 160	160 2840 Florins 8 Stivers.
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 21 &c.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

HAMBURG ON AMSTERDAM.

3. Reduce 1547 Marks 12 Schillings to Dutch money; Exchange $105\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, that is $105\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars of Amsterdam, for 100 Rixdollars of 3 Marks Hamburg.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Mks.</i>	<i>Sch.</i>
As 100 :	$105\frac{1}{2}$:	1547 .	12
3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	16	
300	211	9294	
16	$52\frac{3}{4}$	1547	
4800	$263\frac{3}{4}$	24764	
		$263\frac{5}{4}$	
		74292	
		148584	
		49528	
		12382	
		6191	<i>Florins. Stivers.</i>
4800)	6531505	(1360.	$14\frac{3}{4}$
	4800		
	17315		
	14400		
	2915	&c.	
	remainder.		
	3505		
	20		
	70100	($14\frac{3}{4}$	
	4800		
	2210	&c.	

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Florins a Rixdollar of Amsterdam.

3 Marks a Rixdollar specie of Hamburg.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

HAMBURG ON PARIS.

4. Reduce 4482 Marks 14 Schillings Banco to French money; Exchange $25\frac{1}{2}$ Schillings Banco per Crown of 3 Francs.

<i>Sch.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Mks.</i>	<i>Sch.</i>
As $25\frac{1}{2}$	: 3	:: 4482 . 14	
2		16	
<u>51</u>		<u>26906</u>	
		4482	
		<u>71726</u>	
		2	
		<u>143452</u>	
		3 Francs.	
		<u>51</u>)430356	(8438.35
		408	
		<u>22</u>	&c.

HAMBURG ON AUGSBURG.

5. Reduce 5631 Marks 10 Schillings Banco to money of Augsburg; Exchange 148 Rixdollars Augsburg Currency for 100 Marks Banco.

<i>Mks.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Mks.</i>	<i>Sch.</i>
As 100	: 148	:: 5631 . 10	
		3)5631	
		<u>1877</u>	
		148	
		<u>277796</u>	
8 Sch.	$\frac{1}{6}$	25	
2 do.	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	
		<u>100</u>)2778,27	Rixdollars Augsburg.
		3	
		<u>2</u>)833481	
		4167,40	Florins.
		60	
		<u>24,00</u>	Creutzers.

Multiply Rixdollars by 3, and divide by 2, gives Florins; and 3 Marks or 48 Sch. make a Rixdollar of Hamburg.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

AUGSBURG ON HAMBURG.

6. Reduce 4167 Florins 24 Creutzers to money of Hamburg; Exchange 148 Rixdollars Augsburg Currency for 100 Marks Banco Hamburg.

<i>Rixd. Mks.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>cr.</i>	
As 148 : 100 ::	4167 . 24		
	2		
	<u>3)8334</u>		
	2778 Rixdollars.		
	100		
	<u>277800</u>		
18 Creutzers $\frac{1}{5}$	20		
6 do. $\frac{1}{5}$	7 <i>Rixd. Sch.</i>		
	<u>148)277827(1877 . 10</u>		
	148	3	
	<u>1298</u>	<u>5631</u>	Marks 10 Schillings.
	1184		
	<u>114</u>	&c.	

remainder.

31	
3	
<u>93</u>	
16	
<u>148)1488(10</u>	Schillings.
1480	
<u>8</u>	

The Exchange of Hamburg with Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort, Nuremburg and Breslaw, is computed on the same principle as the above: Hamburg giving 100 Rixdollars of 3 Marks Banco for a variable number of their Rixdollars Currency.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

SPAIN ON PARIS.

7. Reduce 968 Dollars, 6 Reals, 4 Maravedies to French money; Exchange 14 Francs, 10 Centimes per Dubloon of Exchange.

<i>Dub. Francs.</i>	<i>Dol. R. M.</i>
As 1 : 14 . 10 :: 968 . 6 . 4	
4	8
Dollars <u>4</u>	<u>7750</u>
8	34
Reals <u>32</u>	<u>31004</u>
34	23250
Mar. <u>1088</u>	<u>263504</u>
	<i>14.10 Fran. Cent.</i>
	1088) <u>371540640</u> (3414 . 89
	3264
	<u>4514</u>
	4352
	<u>1620</u>
	1088
	<u>532</u> &c.

4 Dollars = 1 Dubloon.

A Dollar of Exchange is worth 8 Reals Old Plate or 15 Reals, 2 Maravedies Vellon.

A Ducat of Exchange is worth 11 Reals, 1 Maravedie, or 375 Maravedies Old Plate, or 20 Reals, $25\frac{15}{17}$ Maravedies Vellon.

A Pistole of Exchange is worth 32 Reals Old Plate, or 60 Reals 8 Maravedies Vellon.

The Dollar, Ducat, and Pistole of Exchange, are only nominal monies of account, like the Pound Sterling or Flemish, and are worth much less than the specie monies of the same denomination. The Dollar of Exchange is worth at present $35\frac{1}{2}$ pence: the Specie Dollar passes for 4s. 6d. and is intrinsically worth 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

NAPLES ON PARIS.

8. Reduce 1450 Ducats 30 Grains to French money;
Exchange 80 Sols per Ducat.

$$\begin{array}{r} D. \text{ Sols.} \quad Ds. \quad gr. \\ \text{As } 1 : 80 :: 1450 . 30 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 80 \end{array}$$

$$20 \overline{) 11602400} \text{ Sols.}$$

$$\underline{\qquad \qquad \qquad} 5801.40 \text{ Livres.}$$

Livres.

And as 81 : 80 :: 5801.40 : 5729 Francs 77 Centimes.

9. Reduce 867 Ducats 89 Grains to French money;
Exchange 23 . 60 Grains for 1 Franc.

$$\begin{array}{r} Grs. \quad Fr. \quad Ds. \quad gr. \\ \text{As } 23 . 60 : 1 :: 867 . 89 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 100 \end{array}$$

$$23.60 \overline{) 86789} (3678 \text{ Francs } 50 \text{ Centimes.}$$

$$\underline{7080}$$

$$15989$$

$$\underline{14160}$$

$$18290$$

$$\underline{16520}$$

$$17700$$

$$\underline{16520}$$

$$11800$$

$$\underline{11800}$$

LISBON ON PARIS.

10. Reduce 840 Milrees 456 Rees to French money;
Exchange 475 Rees for the Crown of 3 Francs.

$$\begin{array}{r} Rees. \quad Fr. \quad Mil. \quad Rs. \\ \text{As } 475 : 3 :: 840.456 \end{array}$$

3 Fr. Centimes.

$$475 \overline{) 2521368} (5308 . 14$$

$$\underline{2375}$$

$$\underline{\qquad \qquad \qquad} 146 \text{ \&c.}$$

Exchange between Foreign Places.

If the sum is given in Crusados, they are reduced to Milrees by multiplying by 4, cutting off the last figure, and to it adding the first figure of the Rees.

Example.

Reduce 2100 Crusados 456 Rees into Milrees.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2100 \\
 \underline{\quad 4} \\
 840.0 \\
 \quad 456 \\
 \hline
 840 \text{ Mil. } 456 \text{ Rees.}
 \end{array}$$

An old Crusado, or Crusado of Exchange, is 400 Rees, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in a Milree, a new Crusado, is 480 Rees, or $2\frac{1}{12}$ in a Milree.

AUGSBURG ON AMSTERDAM.

Fl. Reduce 711 Florins 12 Creutzers Augsburg Currency to Dutch money; Exchange 124 Rixd. of Ex. for 100 Rixd. Amsterdam Banco.

<i>Cur. Exch.</i>	<i>Fl. cr.</i>	<i>Fl. Exch.</i>
As 127 : 100 ::	711 . 12	: 560
	60	
	<u>42672</u>	
	100 60	
127)	4267200	(3360 Creutzers.
	381	<u>560</u> Fl. Exchange.
	<u>45</u> &c.	2
		<u>3</u>)1120
		373 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars.

100 Rixdollars of Exchange are equal to 127 Rixdollars Currency.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

AUGSBURG ON AMSTERDAM.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Then as 124 :	100 :	:	373 . 30
90	$2\frac{1}{2}$	90	
11160	250 Fl.	33600	
		250	
		1680	
		672	<i>Fl. St. Pen.</i>
11160)	8400000	(752 . 13 . 12	
	78120		
	58800		
	55800		
	30000		
	22320		
	7680		
	20		
	)153600	(13 Stivers.	
	11160		
	42000		
	33480		
	8520		
	16		
	)136320	(12 Pennings.	
	11160		
	24720		
	22320		
	2400		

- 60 Creutzers a Florin.
- 90 do. a Rixdollar.
- 16 Pennings a Stiver.
- 20 Stivers a Florin of Amsterdam.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Florins a Rixdollar of do.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

AMSTERDAM ON AUGSBURG.

12. Reduce 752 Florins, 13 Stivers, 12 Pennings, to Augsburg Currency; Exchange 124 Rixd. of Exchange for 100 Rixdollars Banco.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>pen.</i>
As 100	: 124	:: 752	. 13	. 12
	<u>2½</u>		<u>20</u>	
	250		15053	
	<u>20</u>		<u>16</u>	
	5000		90330	
	<u>16</u>		<u>15053</u>	
	80000		240860	
			<u>124</u>	
			963440	
			48172	
			<u>24086</u>	
	8,0000	)	<u>2986,6640</u>	
			373,3330	Rixd. of Exch.
			<u>3</u>	
		2)	<u>11199990</u>	
			559,9995	or 560 Fl. of Exch.

Exch. Cur. Fl. Ex.

Then as 100 : 127 :: 560 : 711 Fl. 12 Creutzers Cur.

<u>560</u>
7620
<u>635</u>
711,20
<u>60</u>
12,00

Exchange between Foreign Places.

BERLIN ON HAMBURG.

13. Reduce 1232 Rixdollars 16 good Groschen to Hamburg Banco; Exchange 160 Rixdollars Berlin Currency for 100 Rixdollars Banco.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>gr.</i>
As 160 :	100 :	:	1232 . 16
<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>	
3840	300 Mks.	4934	
		<u>2465</u>	
		29584	

300 Marks Schillings.

3840	)8875200	(2311 . 4
	7680	
	<u>11952</u>	
	11520	
	<u>4320</u>	
	3840	
	<u>4800</u>	
	3840	
	<u>960</u>	
	16	
	<u>5760</u>	
	96	
	<u>)15360</u>	(4 Schillings.
	15360	

Berlin Money.

12 Pfenings a Good Grosche.
 24 Good Groschen a Rixdollar Currency or of Account.

The Exchange of Leipsic on Hamburg is calculated the same way as that of Berlin, as above.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

BREMEN ON HAMBURG.

14. Reduce 2246 Rixdollars 20 Grotes to money of Hamburg; Exchange 142 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Banco of Hamburg.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>gr.</i>
As 142	:	100	:: 2246 . 20
72		3	72
284		300	4492
994			15724
10224			161732

300 Marks Schillings.

10224	48519600	(4745 . 10½
	40896	
	76236	
	71568	
	46680	
	40896	
	57840	
	51120	
	6720	
	16	
	107520	(10½
	102240	
	5280	

72 Grotes a Rixdollar Bremen.

16 Schillings a Mark.

3 Marks a Rixdollar Hamburg.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

COPENHAGEN ON AMSTERDAM.

15. Reduce 720 Rixdollars, 4 Marks, 12 Skillings, to Dutch Banco money; Exchange 146 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Amsterdam current; Agio $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd. ms. sk.</i>		
As 146	: 100	: :	720 . 4 . 12	
6	$2\frac{1}{2}$		6	
876	250 Fl.		4324	
16			16	
14016			25956	
			4324	
			69196	
16 Skillings a Mark.			250	
6 Marks a Rixdollar.			3459800	
			138392	<i>Fl. St. Cur.</i>
			14016)17299000(1234 . $4\frac{1}{2}$	
			14016	
			3283	
			remainder.	
			3256	
			20	
			)65120($4\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers.	
			56064	
			9056	

Then as $103\frac{3}{4}$: 100 : : 1234 . $4\frac{1}{2}$

4	4	400
415	400	493600
	4 Stiv. $\frac{1}{2}$	80
	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	10 <i>Florins St.</i>
		415)493690(1189 . $13\frac{1}{4}$ Banco.
		415
		786
		415
		371 &c.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

COPENHAGEN ON HAMBURG.

16. Reduce 1856 Rixdollars, 3 Marks, 8 Skillings, to Hamburg money: Exchange 150 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Hamburg Banco.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd. ms. sk.</i>
As 150 :	100 :	: 1856 . 3 . 8
6	3	6
<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 900	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 300	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 11139
16	Marks	16
<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 14400		<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 66842
		11139
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 178232

300 Marks Schillings.

144	)534696,00	(3713 . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Hamburg.
	432	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 1026	
	1008	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 18	
	remainder.	
	24	
	16	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 384	(2 Schillings.
	288	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 96	

FRANKFORT ON PARIS.

17. Reduce 1786 Florins, 24 Creutzers, to French money; Exchange 80 Rixdollars for 100 Crowns of 3 Livres tournois.

<i>Rixd. Liv.</i>	<i>Fl. cr.</i>
As 80 :	300 :
90	60
<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 7200	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 107184
	300

72	)321552,00	(4466 Livres.
	288	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 33	&c.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

FRANKFORT ON PARIS.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Livres.} \quad \text{Francs.} \\
 \text{Then as } 81 : 80 :: 4466 : 4410 . 87 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 80 \\
 81 \overline{)357280} (4410 . 87 \text{ Francs.} \\
 \quad \underline{324} \\
 \quad \quad \underline{332} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{324} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 8 \text{ \&c.}
 \end{array}$$

FRANKFORT ON HAMBURG.

18. Reduce 2568 Rixdollars, 62 Creutzers Currency, to Hamburg money; Exchange 148 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Banco.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Rixd.} \quad \text{Rixd.} \quad \text{Rixd. cr.} \\
 \text{As } 148 : 100 : : 2568 . 62 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{90} \quad \underline{3} \quad \quad \underline{90} \\
 \underline{13320} \quad \underline{300} \quad \underline{231182} \\
 \text{Marks.} \quad \quad \quad \underline{300 \text{ Mks. Sch.}} \\
 13320 \overline{)69354600} (5206 . 13 \text{ Banco.} \\
 \quad \quad \underline{66600} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{27546} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{26640} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 906 \\
 \\
 \text{remainder.} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 10680 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 16 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{)170880} (13 \text{ Schillings.} \\
 \quad \quad \underline{13320} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 3768 \text{ \&c.}
 \end{array}$$

L. 3.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

FRANKFORT ON AMSTERDAM.

19. Reduce 657 Rixdollars 50 Creutzers to Dutch money; $141\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Amsterdam Currency.

<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd. cr.</i>			
As $141\frac{1}{2}$	: 100	: :	657 . 50		
90	$2\frac{1}{2}$		90		
12690	250		59180		
45	Florins.		250		
12735			9959000		
			11836	<i>Florins</i>	<i>St.</i>
			12735	14795000	(1161 . $15\frac{1}{5}$)
			20600		
			12735		
			7865	&c.	

PETERSBURG ON HAMBURG.

20. Reduce 1320 Rubles 40 Copecs. to Hamburg money; Exchange 9 Schillings Hamburg Banco per Ruble.

<i>Co. Sch.</i>	<i>Rub. co.</i>				
As 100	: 9	: :	1320.40		
			9 <i>Mks. Sch.</i>		
			11200	1600	1188360
			6836		
			6400		
			4360		
			3200		
			11,60		

16 Schillings a Mark.

100 Copecs a Ruble.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

PETERSBURG ON AMSTERDAM.

21. Reduce 6824 Rubles 50 Copecs to Dutch money; Exchange 10 Stivers Banco per Ruble:

<i>Rub. St.</i>	<i>Rub. co.</i>	
As 1 : 10 ::	6824.50	
<u>100</u>	10	
100	20	)6824,5,00 Stivers.
		<u>3412 Florins, 5 Stivers.</u>

PETERSBURG ON PARIS.

22. Reduce 736 Rubles 60 Copecs to French money; Exchange 1 Franc, 40 Centimes per Ruble.

<i>Rub. Fr. ce.</i>	<i>Rub. co.</i>	
As 1 : 1 . 40 ::	736.60	
<u>100</u>	140	
100	2946400	
	7366	
100	)103124.00	
	<u>1031 Francs 24 Centimes.</u>	

20 Florins a Stiver.

100 Centimes a Franc.

100 Copecs a Ruble.

Exchange between Foreign Places.

STOCKHOLM ON AMSTERDAM.

23. Reduce 867 Rixdollars, 38 Skillings, to Dutch money; Exchange 44 Skillings per Rixdollar Banco.

<i>Sk.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Sk.</i>
As 44	: 1	: :	867 . 38
	$2\frac{1}{2}$		48
	$2\frac{1}{2}$		<u>6944</u>
			3471
			<u>41654</u>
			$2\frac{1}{2}$
			<u>83308</u>
			20827 <i>Florins St.</i>
44)	104135	(2366 . 14	
	88		
	<u>161</u>		
	132		
	<u>29</u>		

remainder.

	31		
	20		
44)	<u>620</u>	(14 Stivers.	
	44		
	<u>180</u>		
	176		
	<u>4</u>		

48 Skillings a Rixdollar.

20 Stivers a Florin,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Florins a Rixdollar Banco.

Indirect Exchange.

INDIRECT EXCHANGE.

WHEN Exchange is effected between two places only, it is said to be direct: when it is done through more than two, it is called Indirect Exchange, or more commonly, Arbitration of Exchange: when three places are employed the arbitration is simple; when more than three, it is then compound.

The Rule for drawing and remitting with advantage, is to draw upon the place where the course of Exchange is below the arbitrated price, and remit to the place where the course is above the arbitrated price.

Examples.

1. If the Exchange of London on Amsterdam, be 39 sh. Fl. per £. Sterling, and of London on Hamburg, be 35s. 2d. Flemish per £. Sterling, what is the arbitrated price between Amsterdam and Hamburg; that is how many Stivers for 2 Marks Banco: and how should London draw and remit to receive profit, supposing the advised course of Exchange between Amsterdam and Hamburg to be $32\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers Banco, for the Rixdollar of 2 Marks Banco.

As $35 \cdot 2 : 39 :: 2 \text{ Marks} : 35\frac{1}{2} \text{ Stivers}$, the arbitrated price: this being better for Hamburg than the advised price, therefore draw on Hamburg, and remit to Amsterdam: thus a Bill of £100 drawn on Hamburg, at 35s. 2d. will amount to 1318 Marks, 12 Schillings, and this sum exchanged into Dutch money, at $32\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers, will produce 1071 Florins, 10 Stivers; and a Bill on Amsterdam for the amount, at 39s. will cost only £91 . 11 . 8.

For as $£1 : 35 \cdot 2 :: £100 : 1318 \text{ Marks}, 12 \text{ Schillings}$.

And as $2 \text{ Marks} : 32\frac{1}{2} \text{ Stivers} :: 1318 \cdot 12 : 1071 \text{ Florins}, 10 \text{ Stivers}$.

Again, as $39 \text{ Sh.} : £1 :: 1071 \text{ Fl. } 10 \text{ St.} : £91 \cdot 11 \cdot 8$.

Indirect Exchange.

But if, on the contrary, the advised price of Exchange be $36\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers, it is better for Hamburg than the arbitrated price $35\frac{1}{2}$: you should therefore draw on Amsterdam, and remit to Hamburg

For £100 at 39s. produces 1170 Florins, and these, at $36\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers for 2 Marks, produce 1282 Marks, 3 Schillings; and a Bill for this amount at 35s. 2d. will cost only £97 . 4 . 7: the transaction in this way leaves a profit of £ 2 . 15 . 5.

For as £1 : 39 sh. :: £100 : 1170 Florins.

And as $36\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers : 2 Marks :: 1170 Florins : 1282 Marks, 3 Schillings.

Again, as 35s. 2d. : £1 :: 1282 . 3 : £97 . 4 . 7.

To find the gain per cent.

As $35\frac{1}{2}$ arbitrated price : $36\frac{1}{2}$ advised price :: 100 : $102\frac{4}{5}$ or $2\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.

2. Hamburg draws on Amsterdam for 1000 Marks Banco, at $34\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers for 2 Marks. Amsterdam draws on London to pay the draft at 39s. Flemish per £. Sterling; whether will London have more or less to pay than if Hamburg had drawn direct at the Exchange of 34s. 6d. Flemish per £?

Mks. Stiv. Marks. Flor. Stivers.

As 2 : $34\frac{1}{2}$:: 1000 : 862 . 10

Sh. Flor. stiv.

And as 39 : £1 :: 862 . 10 : £73 . 14 . 4 indirect.

Then as 34s. 6d. : £1 :: 1000 Marks : £77 . 5 . 11 direct: by the indirect, London will have to pay £3 . 11 . 7 less than by the direct; the indirect way of course will be the most favourable.

3. St. Gall remits to Augsburg 1426 Florins, 30 Creutzers, at $118\frac{7}{8}$ Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars Augsburg currency. Augsburg remits to Hamburg 1200 current Florins, at $148\frac{1}{4}$ Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Banco; and Hamburg remits to London 1618 Marks, 14 Schillings Banco, at 35s. 2d. Flemish per £. Sterling, what amount does London receive, and is it more or less

Indirect Exchange.

than would be received by a direct remittance from St. Gall, at 11 Florins, 45 Creutzers per £. Sterling?

	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Rixd.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Florins current.</i>
First as	$118\frac{7}{8}$	:	100	:	1426 . 30
					: 1200
			<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Marks Schillings.</i>
And as	$148\frac{1}{4}$	:	100	:	1200
					: 1618 . 14
	<i>Sh. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Mks. sch.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Then as	35.2	:	1	:	1618 . 14
					: 122 . 15 . 2

from St. Gall direct.

	<i>Fl. cr.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Florins. cr.</i>	
as	11 . 45	:	1	:
				1426 . 30
				: £121 . 8 . 1

London therefore gains £1 . 7 . 1 by the indirect course.

The method of working these statings, has been already shown in the Examples of Exchange between Foreign Places.

In operations of Indirect Exchange, allowance must always be made for Commission and other charges; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. for each place engaged in the transaction is generally sufficient. The continual variations in the courses of Exchange often afford room for transactions of considerable profit, by drawing and remitting with judgement: such a business requires a very intimate knowledge of Exchanges, a watchful eye over their fluctuations, and promptitude in taking advantage of them.



The Exchange of London on a foreign place, does not always correspond with the Exchange of the foreign place on London: there is sometimes a considerable difference in the rates of the two places; so much so as to make it a matter of importance to draw Bills, instead of receiving remittances for sums due in the foreign place.

In the Outports, where business with foreign places is almost wholly in the way of export and import, shippers of goods generally allow the foreign house to make remittances; but it would often be a great saving for them, to draw Bills on their agent abroad by means of an agent in London.

Indirect Exchange.

The following statement will exemplify this with regard to Hamburg:

Suppose a draft from London at 3 mos. for £100 0 0 and as the drawer is not debited in account with it at Hamburg till due, add 3 months Interest at 5 per cent. £1 5 0

deduct Commission $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	£0	10	0		
Bill Brokerage 1 per mille	0	2	0		
Stamps for 2 sets	0	3	0		
Postages to and from Hamburg	0	5	0	1	0
				0	5
					0
					£100 5 0

Remittance from Hamb. at 3 mos.	£100	0	0		
deduct 3 months Interest at 5 per cent	£1	5	0		
Commission at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	0	10	0		
Bill Brokerage $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent	0	2	6		
Stamps & Postages	0	7	0	2	4
				6	97
					15
					6
					difference £ 2 9 6

Or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which on 36 sh. Exchange is $10\frac{4}{5}$ Grotes.

Suppose the Exchange on London 36s. 2d., a Par remittance from Hamburg ought to be 35s. 3d. to 35s. 4d. or if, as on consignments, the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission in Hamburg is saved, 35s. 5d. to 35s. 6d.

If I draw a Bill on Hamburg at 3 months, from 1st June, for a sum due there in cash on that date, as the Bill is not charged in my account till 1st September, I get 3 months interest here, and also 3 months interest on cash in Hamburg, which is 6 months interest saved by drawing, less the charges for Commission, &c.

When the Discount in Hamburg is as at present so low as 2 per cent. that difference of interest brings the

Indirect Exchange.

London Exchange so much nearer that in Hamburg,
viz.

Draft from London as before	£100	5	0
Remittance from Hamburg	£100	0	0
Interest for 3 months			
at 2 per cent	£0	10	0
Commission none, as being a remittance for goods sold.....	0	0	0
Postages and Stamps	0	7	0
	0	17	0
	99	3	0

Difference in favour of drawing..... £ 1 2 0

£1 . 2 or $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent is $4\frac{5}{4}$ Grotes on an Exchange of 36s. or if the Exchange in London be 36s. 2d. equal to 35s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d to 35s. 10d. in Hamburg.

This regulation of Exchanges, or in other words, Bill business, is principally in the hands of Jew houses, who, in a great measure, do it on joint account without charging Commission; so that the reciprocal Exchanges may even approach $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about 2 Grotes more, without their losing, the more so as the discount in Hamburg at present is from 1 to 2 per cent.—such a low rate produced either by want of business, or overplus of Capital, is, generally speaking, but of very temporary duration.

On operations in Goods, such as consignments, which produce long running accounts, it cannot be expected that the Hamburg Consignee should charge less than the established interest of 5 per cent. per annum in accounts current, as in the long run of business the average interest will turn out to be fully as much, besides his being charged the same rate of interest in this country; in making calculations, 5 per cent. may therefore be taken as the rate.

The above estimate is for London only; when the drawer is in an Outport, there must be added an additional sum for postages and stamps to draw on London: when the draft is for advances on Goods consigned, the house in London generally charge $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for guar-

Examples of Foreign Bills.

anteeing the Insurance on the Goods, which will therefore make the charge of commission 1 per cent. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as stated.

The low discount and all the advantages given by the Jew houses are virtually enjoyed by the consigner in passing drafts on Hamburg, while it operates quite the reverse on remittances from that place.

EXAMPLES OF FOREIGN BILLS.

FRENCH.

Paris, 1 ma Janvier, 1820.

£265 . 8 . 4 Sterling.

A Deux Mois de date payez par cette premiere de change a l'ordre de Mons. A— B— Deux cents soixante cinq Livres, huit Sols, quatre Deniers Sterling valeur comptant, que passerez suivant l'avis.

A Monsieur

C— D—

Mons .D— M—

Londres.

Various ways of expressing the term of a Bill.

Deux mois de date	Two months after date.
Trente Jours d'aujourd'hui	Thirty days after date.
Trente Jours du courant	Thirty days after date.
Trente Jours de vue	Thirty days after sight.

Names of Months. Janvier, Fevrier, Mars, Avril
Mai, Juin, Juillet, Aout, Septembre, Octobre, No-
vembre, Decembre.

Examples of Foreign Bills.

ITALIAN.

Naples, 1^{mo} Gennaio, 1820. £265 . 8 . 4 Sterline.

A Due Mesi di dato, pagate per questa prima di Cambio all ordine del Signor A— B— Ducenti sessanta é cinque Lire, otto Scellini quattri Soldi Sterline valore ricevuto contante, é li passerete secondo l' ordine di.

M— N—

Various ways of expressing the term of a Bill.

Due Mesi di dato	Two months after date.
Due Mesi di vista	Two months after sight.
Trenti Giorni di dato	Thirty days after date.

Names of Months. Gennaio, febbrajo, Marzo, Aprile, Maggio, Giugno, Luglio, Agosto, Settembre, Ottobre, Novembre, Dicembre.

SPANISH.

Madrid, 1^{mo} Enero, 1820. Por £ 450 Esterlinas.

A Dos usos se servira V. M. mandar pagar por esta mi primera de Cambio a la orden de Signor A— B— Quattrocientas cinquenta Libras Esterlinas valor recibido de C— D— que sentara V. M. como por aviso.

D— M—

Una dia, a day—una semana, a week—un mes, a month—Los meses, months—dos usos, two usances—uso y medio, usance and a half—dias vista, dato, days sight or date.

Names of Months. Enero, Febrero, Marzo, Abril, Mayo, Junio, Julio, Agosto, Septiembre, Octubre, Noviembre, Diciembre.

Examples of Foreign Bills.

GERMAN.

Hamburg, 1 ten Januar, 1820. Für £423. 16. 8 Stg.

Drey Monaten nach dato, bezahlen sie gegen diesen prima Wechsel, an die ordre Herrn A— B— Vier hundert drey und Zwanzig Pfund sechszehn Schilling, acht Pfening Sterling den werth erhalten, und stellen sie auf rechnung laut bericht.

Herren

R— W—

Herren G— S—

Various ways of expressing the term of a Bill.

Drey Monaten nach dato	Three months after date.
Drey Monaten nach heute	Three months after date.
Dreizig Tagen nach gesicht	Thirty days after sight.
Den ersten Februar kunftigen Jahr	The 1st of February next year.

Names of Months. Januar, Februar, Marz, April, May, Junius, Julius, August, September, October, November, December. The Germans have other names for the months descriptive mostly of the seasons, such as Fruhling Monat, or spring month, for April; Herbst Monat, or harvest month, for September, &c. but the names given are used always for commercial purposes.

Examples of Foreign Bills.

DUTCH

Amsterdam, 1 en June, 1820. Per £200 Sterling. .

Twee Maanden na dato betaalen
u e d, von deze prima Wisselbrief (seconda unbetaald)
Zynde aan de ordre von de Heeren A— B— de Somme
von Twee Honderd Pond Sterlings; de waarde von
dezelfden en steld op reekening als per ordris von.

C— D—

Heeren G—
in London.

Various ways of expressing the term of a Bill.

Twee Maanden na dato	Two months after date.
Dertig Dagen na gezien	Thirty days after sight. .

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The foregoing examples of Foreign Bills, with the explanations subjoined, will, it is presumed, be found useful, as of late years many such Bills are met with in the course of business, and those receiving them may not always be able to ascertain their correctness, time when drawn, when due, &c. . This, however, with the assistance of the above examples, and the following Table of numbers in the five principal languages of the Continent, may be easily done by any person. The date when due is generally marked on the Bills, but it is satisfactory to be able to know that it is correct.

*Table of Numbers.**TABLE of NUMBERS in Five Principal Languages of Europe.*

|      | <i>French.</i> | <i>Italian.</i> | <i>Spanish.</i> |
|------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1    | Un             | Uno             | Uno             |
| 2    | Deux           | Due             | Dos             |
| 3    | Trois          | Tre             | Tres            |
| 4    | Quatre         | Quattro         | Quatro          |
| 5    | Cinq           | Cinque          | Cinco           |
| 6    | Six            | Sei             | Seis            |
| 7    | Sept           | Sette           | Siete           |
| 8    | Huit           | Otto            | Ocho            |
| 9    | Neuf           | Nove            | Nueve           |
| 10   | Dix            | Dieci           | Diez            |
| 11   | Onze           | Undici          | Once            |
| 12   | Douze          | Dodici          | Doce            |
| 13   | Trieze         | Tredici         | Trece           |
| 14   | Quatorze       | Quatordici      | Catorce         |
| 15   | Quinze         | Quindici        | Quince          |
| 16   | Sieze          | Sei-dici        | Diez y seis     |
| 17   | Dix sept       | Dieci-sette     | Diez y siete    |
| 18   | Dix huit       | Dieci-otto      | Diez y ocho     |
| 19   | Dix neuf       | Dieci-nove      | Diez y nueve    |
| 20   | Vingt          | Venti           | Veinte          |
| 21   | Vingt un       | Vent uno        | Veinte y uno    |
| 22   | Vingt deux     | Vent due        | Veinte y dos    |
| 30   | Trente         | Trenta          | Treinta         |
| 40   | Quarante       | Quaranta        | Quarenta        |
| 50   | Cinquante      | Cinquanta       | Cinquenta       |
| 60   | Soixante       | Sessanta        | Secenta         |
| 70   | Septante       | Settanta        | Sententa        |
| 80   | Quatre vingt   | Ottanta         | Ochenta         |
| 90   | Quatre vingt   | Nonanta         | Noventa         |
| 100  | Cent [dix      | Cento           | Ciento          |
| 1000 | Mil            | Mille           | Mil             |

*Table of Numbers.**Table continued.*

|      | <i>German.</i> | <i>Dutch.</i>  |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1    | Ein            | Een            |
| 2    | Zwei           | Twée           |
| 3    | Drei           | Drie           |
| 4    | Vier           | Vier           |
| 5    | Funf           | Vyf            |
| 6    | Sechs          | Zes            |
| 7    | Sieven         | Zeven          |
| 8    | Acht           | Acht           |
| 9    | Neun           | Negen          |
| 10   | Zehn           | Tien           |
| 11   | Elf            | Elf            |
| 12   | Zwölf          | Twaalf         |
| 13   | Drei zehn      | Dertien        |
| 14   | Vier zehn      | Vierteen       |
| 15   | Funf zehn      | Vyftien        |
| 16   | Sechs zehn     | Zestien        |
| 17   | Sieven zehn    | Zeventien      |
| 18   | Acht zehn      | Achtien        |
| 19   | Neun zehn      | Negentien      |
| 20   | Zwanzig        | Twentig        |
| 21   | Ein & Zwanzig  | Een & Twentig  |
| 22   | Zwei & Zwanzig | Twée & Twentig |
| 30   | Dreizig        | Dertig         |
| 40   | Vierzig        | Viertig        |
| 50   | Funfzig        | Vyftig         |
| 60   | Sechszig       | Zestig         |
| 70   | Sievenzig      | Zeventig       |
| 80   | Achtzig        | Achtig         |
| 90   | Neunzig        | Negentig       |
| 100  | Hundert        | Honderd        |
| 1000 | Tausend        | Duizend        |

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*Tables of Foreign Monies.*


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**GENERAL TABLE OF FOREIGN MONIES.**


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**RUSSIA.**

|                   |                     | £. | s. | d.                            |
|-------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|
| 2 Polushkas ..... | = a Denushka .....  | 0  | 0  | 0 $\frac{1}{5}$               |
| 2 Denushkas ..... | = a Copec .....     | 0  | 0  | 0 $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{0}$ |
| 3 Copecs .....    | = an Altin .....    | 0  | 0  | 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{0}$ |
| 10 Copecs .....   | = a Grievener ..... | 0  | 0  | 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{2}{0}$ |
| 25 Copecs .....   | = a Polpotin .....  | 0  | 0  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$              |
| 50 Copecs .....   | = a Poltin .....    | 0  | 1  | 9                             |
| 100 Copecs .....  | = a Ruble .....     | 0  | 3  | 6                             |
|                   | an Imperial .....   | 1  | 12 | 10                            |

**SWEDEN & LAPLAND.**

|                      |                      |   |   |                               |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 3 Runstics .....     | = a Slant .....      | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{9}{2}$ |
| 12 Runstics or Ores  | = a Skilling .....   | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{8}$               |
| 8 Ores .....         | = a Copper Marck     | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3 Copper Marcks..    | = a Silver Marck...  | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$               |
| 4 Copper Marcks..    | = a Copper Dollar    | 0 | 0 | 3                             |
| 3 Copper Dollars.    | = a Silver Dollar .. | 0 | 0 | 9                             |
| 48 Skillings.....    | = a Rixdollar .....  | 0 | 4 | 6                             |
| 6 Silver Dollars ... | = a Rixdollar .....  | 0 | 4 | 6                             |
| 2 Rixdollars.....    | = a Ducat .....      | 0 | 9 | 0                             |

**DENMARK & NORWAY.**

|                       |                    |   |   |                  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|---|------------------|
| 4 Pfenings .....      | = a Witten .....   | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{3}{16}$ |
| 3 Wittens or 2 Fyrkes | = a Skilling ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{9}{16}$ |
| 16 Skillings .....    | = a Mark .....     | 0 | 0 | 9                |
| 20 Skillings .....    | = a Mark Specie    | 0 | 0 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 24 Skillings .....    | = a Rixd. Ort ...  | 0 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 4 Marks .....         | = a Crown .....    | 0 | 3 | 0                |
| 6 Marks .....         | = a Rixd. Specie   | 0 | 4 | 6                |
| 12 Marks .....        | = a Ducat .....    | 0 | 9 | 0                |



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*Tables of Foreign Monies.*


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## RIGA, REVEL, &amp;c.

|                                                                    |                         | £. | s. | d.              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| 8 Blackens .....                                                   | = a Grosche .....       | 0  | 0  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 Groschen .....                                                   | = a Whiten .....        | 0  | 0  | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 6 Groschen .....                                                   | = a Mark .....          | 0  | 0  | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 30 Groschen .....                                                  | = a Florin .....        | 0  | 1  | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 90 Groschen or }<br>80 Ferdings }<br>4 Orts or }<br>108 Groschen } | = a Rixdollar .....     | 0  | 3  | 6               |
|                                                                    | = an Alberts Dollar ... | 0  | 4  | 6               |

## DANTZIC, KONIGSBERG, &amp;c.

|                  |                          |   |   |                 |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 6 Pfenings.....  | = a Schilling .....      | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| 3 Schillings ... | = a Grosche .....        | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 Groschen ...   | = a Kopfstick .....      | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 18 Groschen ...  | = a Timpfe .....         | 0 | 0 | 10              |
| 30 Groschen ...  | = a Florin or Gulden ... | 0 | 1 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 90 Groschen ...  | = a Rixdollar.....       | 0 | 4 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 5 Rixdollars ... | = a Frederic d' Or ..... | 1 | 1 | 0               |

## MUNICH.

|                               |                          |   |    |                  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|----|------------------|
| 4 Pfenings .....              | = a Creutzer .....       | 0 | 0  | 0 $\frac{7}{10}$ |
| 2 Creutzers ...               | = an Albus .....         | 0 | 0  | 0 $\frac{7}{10}$ |
| 3 Creutzers ...               | = a Kaiser Grosche.....  | 0 | 0  | 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ |
| 4 Creutzers ...               | = a Batze.....           | 0 | 0  | 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Creutzers ... | = a Land Müntze .....    | 0 | 0  | 0 $\frac{7}{10}$ |
| 24 Creutzers ...              | = a Kopfstick .....      | 0 | 0  | 8 $\frac{4}{10}$ |
| 60 Creutzers ...              | = a Gulden or Florin ... | 0 | 1  | 9                |
| 90 Creutzers ...              | = a Rixdollar .....      | 0 | 2  | 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ |
| 2 Florins.....                | = a Specie Dollar.....   | 0 | 3  | 6                |
| 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins.....  | = a Ducat .....          | 0 | 9  | 4                |
| 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins.....  | = a Max. d' Or .....     | 0 | 12 | 10               |
| 11 Florins.....               | = a Carolin d' Or .....  | 0 | 19 | 3                |



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*Tables of Foreign Monies.*


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## FRANKFORT.

|                                            | £. | s. | d.             |
|--------------------------------------------|----|----|----------------|
| 4 Pfenings ..... = a Creutzer .....        | 0  | 0  | $0\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 2 Creutzers ... = an Albus .....           | 0  | 0  | $0\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3 Creutzers ... = a Kaiser Grosche .....   | 0  | 0  | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4 Creutzers ... = a Batze.....             | 0  | 0  | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 5 Batzen..... = a Kopfstuck .....          | 0  | 0  | $9\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 60 Creutzers ... = a Gould or Florin ..... | 0  | 2  | $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 90 Creutzers ... = a Rixdollar .....       | 0  | 3  | 6              |
| 2 Florins..... = a Specie Dollar.....      | 0  | 4  | 8              |
| 4 Florins..... = a Ducat .....             | 0  | 9  | 4              |

## VIENNA, AUGSBURG, &amp;c.

|                                           |   |   |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 2 Pfenings ..... = a Dreÿer .....         | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 4 Pfenings ..... = a Creutzer .....       | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{5}{12}$ |
| 14 Pfenings ..... = a Grosche .....       | 0 | 0 | $1\frac{5}{12}$ |
| 4 Creutzers ... = a Batze.....            | 0 | 0 | $1\frac{2}{5}$  |
| 20 Creutzers ... = a Kopfstuck .....      | 0 | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 60 Creutzers ... = a Gulden or Florin ... | 0 | 2 | 1               |
| 90 Creutzers ... = a Rixdollar .....      | 0 | 3 | 2               |
| 2 Florins..... = a Specie Dollar.....     | 0 | 4 | 2               |
| 4 Florins..... = a Ducat .....            | 0 | 8 | 4               |

## DRESDEN, LEIPSIK, &amp;c.

|                                          |   |    |                |
|------------------------------------------|---|----|----------------|
| 2 Hellers ..... = a Pfening.....         | 0 | 0  | $0\frac{1}{6}$ |
| 16 Hellers ..... = a Mariengrosche ..... | 0 | 0  | $1\frac{1}{5}$ |
| 12 Pfenings ..... = a Grosche .....      | 0 | 0  | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16 Groschen ... = a Gulden .....         | 0 | 2  | 0              |
| 24 Groschen ... = a Rixdollar .....      | 0 | 3  | 2              |
| 32 Groschen ... = a Specie Dollar.....   | 0 | 4  | 8              |
| 21 Groschen ... = a Meissner Gulden ...  | 0 | 2  | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20 Groschen ... = an Old Schock .....    | 0 | 2  | 6              |
| 60 Groschen ... = a New Schock .....     | 0 | 7  | 6              |
| 4 Guldens ..... = a Ducat .....          | 0 | 8  | 0              |
| 5 Rixdollars .. = an August d' Or .....  | 0 | 16 | 6              |

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*Tables of Foreign Monies.*


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## PRAGUE, PREŠBURG, &amp;c.

|    |                                        | £. | s. | d.              |
|----|----------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| 3  | Pfenings ..... = a Grosche .....       | 0  | 0  | $0\frac{3}{10}$ |
| 4  | Pfenings ..... = a Creutzer .....      | 0  | 0  | $0\frac{3}{12}$ |
| 2½ | Pfenings ..... = a White Grosche ..... | 0  | 0  | $0\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 60 | Creutzers ... = a Gulden or Florin ... | 0  | 2  | 1               |
| 90 | Creutzers ... = a Rixdollar .....      | 0  | 3  | 2               |
| 2  | Florins ..... = a Specie Dollar .....  | 0  | 4  | 2               |
| 4  | Florins ..... = a Ducat .....          | 0  | 8  | 4               |

## MENTZ, TRIERS, &amp;c.

|    |                                        |   |   |                 |
|----|----------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 3  | Duyts ..... = a Creutzer .....         | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{1}{40}$ |
| 8  | Duyts ..... = a Stiver .....           | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{1}{10}$ |
| 3  | Stivers ..... = a Plapart .....        | 0 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{10}$ |
| 4  | Plaparts ..... = a Kopfstück .....     | 0 | 0 | $8\frac{2}{10}$ |
| 40 | Stivers ..... = a Guilder .....        | 0 | 2 | 4               |
| 2  | Guilders ..... = a Specie Dollar ..... | 0 | 4 | 8               |
| 4  | Guilders ..... = a Ducat .....         | 0 | 9 | 4               |

## BERLIN.

|     |                                         |   |    |                 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|---|----|-----------------|
| 18  | Deniers ..... = a Grosche .....         | 0 | 0  | $0\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 12  | Pfenings ..... = a Grosche .....        | 0 | 0  | $0\frac{1}{10}$ |
| 24  | Groschen ..... = a Pound Banco } .....  | 0 | 3  | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 24  | Groschen ..... = a Dollar Banco }       |   |    |                 |
| 60  | Groschen ..... = a Florin .....         | 0 | 2  | 4               |
| 90  | Groschen ..... = a Rixdollar .....      | 0 | 3  | 0               |
| 100 | Groschen ..... = an Alberts Dollar ...  | 0 | 3  | 4               |
| 2½  | Rixdollars ... = a Ducat .....          | 0 | 8  | 3               |
| 5   | Rixdollars ... = a Frédéric d' Or ..... | 0 | 16 | 7               |

## HANOVER.

|    |                                      |   |   |                 |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 8  | Pfenings ..... = a Mariengrosche ... | 0 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{10}$ |
| 12 | Pfenings ..... = a Grosche .....     | 0 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 16 | Groschen ..... = a Gulden .....      | 0 | 2 | 4               |
| 36 | Mariengroschen = a Rixdollar .....   | 0 | 3 | 6               |
| 48 | Ditto ..... = a Specie Dollar ...    | 0 | 4 | 8               |
| 4  | Gulden ..... = a Ducat .....         | 0 | 9 | 4               |

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*Tables of Foreign Monies.*


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## HOLLAND.

|                |                         | £. | s.                           | d.                   |
|----------------|-------------------------|----|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 8              | Pfenings .....          | =  | a Groot .....                | 0 0 $0\frac{1}{240}$ |
| 2              | Grotes or 8 Duyts ..... | =  | a Stiver .....               | 0 0 $1\frac{1}{20}$  |
| 2              | Stivers .....           | =  | a Dubbeltie .....            | 0 0 $2\frac{1}{10}$  |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Stivers .....           | =  | a Stooter .....              | 0 0 $2\frac{5}{8}$   |
| $5\frac{1}{2}$ | Stivers .....           | =  | a Sesthalf .....             | 0 0 $5\frac{1}{4}$   |
| 6              | Stivers .....           | =  | an Escalin .....             | 0 0 $6\frac{3}{10}$  |
| 20             | Stivers .....           | =  | a Guilder or Florin          | 0 1 9                |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Florins .....           | =  | a Rixdollar .....            | 0 4 6                |
| 3              | Florins .....           | =  | a Daalder .....              | 0 5 3                |
| 6              | Stivers .....           | =  | a Shilling Flemish           | 0 0 $6\frac{5}{10}$  |
| 6              | Florins .....           | =  | a Pound Flemish .            | 0 10 6               |
| 28             | Stivers .....           | =  | a Gold Guilder ...           | 0 2 $5\frac{2}{5}$   |
| 50             | Stivers .....           | =  | a Specie Rixd. ...           | 0 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 5              | Florins 6 Stivers ..    | =  | a Ducat .....                | 0 9 4                |
| 14             | Florins .....           | =  | a Standpenning }<br>or Ryder | 1 4 10               |

## ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS.

|                  |                      |   |                        |                     |
|------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2                | Mites .....          | = | a Penning .....        | 0 0 $0\frac{1}{16}$ |
| 2                | Penings .....        | = | a Duyt .....           | 0 0 $0\frac{1}{8}$  |
| 4                | Penings .....        | = | an Ort .....           | 0 0 $0\frac{1}{4}$  |
| 8                | Penings or } .....   | = | a Groot .....          | 0 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 6                | Deniers              |   |                        |                     |
| 2                | Grootes .....        | = | a Patar or Stiver..... | 0 0 $0\frac{9}{10}$ |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$   | Stivers.....         | = | a New Plaqueette.....  | 0 0 3               |
| 6                | Patars of Ex. .....  | = | an Escalin .....       | 0 0 6               |
| 7                | Patars Currt. .....  | = | an Escalin or Shilling | 0 0 6               |
| 20               | Sti. or Patars ..... | = | a Florin of Exchange   | 0 1 8               |
|                  |                      |   | a Florin Current.....  | 0 1 6               |
| 6                | Florins.....         | = | a Pound Flem. Curr.    | 0 9 0               |
|                  |                      |   | a do. Flem. of Ex.     | 0 10 4              |
| 48               | Stivers .....        | = | a Rixdollar .....      | 0 3 7               |
| $61\frac{1}{6}$  | Stivers .....        | = | a Ducatoon .....       | 0 5 5               |
| $127\frac{1}{6}$ | Stivers .....        | = | a Ducat .....          | 0 9 0               |